

FORT MILL TIMES.

VOL. XIV.

FORT MILL, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1905.

NO. 22.

NO HOPES OF PEACE

It Now Looks Like An Agreement On Terms Will Be Impossible

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY

Fate of the Peace Conference is Regarded by Most at Portsmouth as Virtually Sealed, and it is Expected That the Adjournment Taken to Tuesday Means Merely an Exchange of Farewells.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—Black pessimism reigns at Portsmouth. The prevailing view is that the fate of the peace conference is already sealed, that it has ended in failure and that all that now remains is for the plenipotentiaries to meet Tuesday, to which day they adjourned Friday afternoon upon completing the seriatim consideration of the Japanese terms, sign the final protocol, go through the conventions and bid each other farewell. In other words, that the meeting Tuesday will be what diplomacy calls the "seance d'adieu." But there is still room for hope of a compromise. Neither Roosevelt nor the powers will see the chance of peace shipwrecked without a final effort, and that pressure is being exerted, especially at Tokio, to induce Japan to moderate her terms, is beyond question. Just what is being done or is to be done, has not transpired. King Edward is understood to be now lending a helping hand the financiers of the world are known to be exerting all their influences. At Tokio and St. Petersburg the final issue will be decided. The Japanese have been implacable throughout the six days' sittings. They have listened and explained, but they have yielded not an iota of the substance of their original demands. Mr. Witte accepted outright seven of the twelve Japanese conditions, one in principle and four, including the main issues, indemnity and Sakhalin, he rejected. The other two, limitation of naval power and the surrender of the interned warships, might have been arranged had there been any prospect of agreement on the two points upon which the divergence seemed irreconcilable.

In the oral discussion of the terms, Mr. Witte yielded upon two articles, but substantially the result of the thirteen sittings of the envoys has only been to emphasize the position taken by Mr. Witte in the written reply he presented last Saturday to the Japanese terms. And now both sides turn to home for the last word before the cards are thrown face upward upon the table next Tuesday, for the impasse reached Friday by the exchange of proposals, and the only a diplomatic fiction. If in the interim instructions are received by either side compromise is yet possible but the chances are recognized to be slim. So far as the Russian plenipotentiaries are concerned there never was a chance of their yielding both indemnity and Sakhalin. The cession of Sakhalin without indemnity was, according to the best inside information the extreme limit to which Mr. Witte would ever consent to go and the Emperor has not yet given the word even to concede that. And suddenly a new factor has been introduced which, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, lessens materially the chances that he might do so, namely, the issuance of his manifesto granting a popular representative body of his subjects. The bearings of this "historic" document, as Mr. Witte described it a few days ago, upon the issue are easily comprehensible. It is bound to ameliorate the internal situation in Russia.

The manifesto is Emperor Nicholas' answer to the Japanese demand for the payment of a war tribute. The grant of this broad reform is regarded as virtually an appeal to the Russian people for support to resist it.

At Tokio it is impossible to tell what view will be taken. Peace probably can be even now secured by the sacrifice of the indemnity vague intimations tonight come from the Japanese side that "the demand for the cost of the war" might be moderated, but Mr. Witte's reply is that he will pay liberally for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners in Japan, but "not a copeck for tribute."

Tonight the situation can be summed up in a single sentence—prompt and heroic action by outside influence alone can save the conference.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—The prospects for peace are distinctly brighter. The plenipotentiaries are laboring with a seriousness and earnestness which leaves not the slightest doubt that both are anxious to conclude a treaty. Though the main points remain to be contested and the plenipotentiaries of each side speak as though the conference would go to pieces unless the other side gives way, the spirit of compromise is in the air. When he returned to the hotel Wednesday night, Mr. Witte, who was tired out with his hard day's work, said:

SIXTY-TWO NEW CASES IN A DAY

Yellow Fever in New Orleans Grows Better and Worse Alternately.

New Orleans, Special.—Official report to 6 p. m.:

New cases, 62; total to date, 1,255. Deaths, 8; total to date, 188. New foci, 16; total to date, 278. Number of cases under treatment, 415.

The figures for Friday show nothing of special interest. Eleven of the sixteen foci are above Canal street. Two more cases have appeared in the French asylum on St. Ann and Dorgny streets, making five in all. That is the only asylum affected up to date. Of the deaths, two were in the Charity hospital and two in the Emergency hospital. One occurred in Orleans.

News from outside the city continues unfavorable. Dr. Brady, the medical inspector of the State board, who is also health officer of Jefferson Parish, spent most of the day in his own parish on a still hunt and found several cases. He found one case in Hanson City, just above Kenner, two cases in Shreveport, five miles from New Orleans, and one case in McDonoughville, across the river from New Orleans.

Dr. Brady also visited Pecan Grove plantation, in St. Charles parish, and found five cases in two houses.

Patterson reported six new cases and no deaths.

Alexandria's one patient, G. J. Hayden, died Friday.

Dr. Goldberger, of the Marine Hospital Service, has been assigned to take charge of the work at Alexandria.

Dr. J. A. Devron left for Thibodaux Friday to visit the nest of infection at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche. It will be impossible to hear from him for at least three days.

There were no new cases at Mississippi City.

A Surgical Feat.

Louisville, Special.—Employing the skin of healthy brown sheep, the head of Miss Edna Seifert, whose scalp was torn off in an accident at the Nelson-Bethel Clothing Company, August 2, will be covered by the grafting process. Dr. A. R. Bizot, who has been attending her at St. Mary and Elizabeth hospital, stated that work of placing the skin on Miss Seifert's head will commence this morning. The operation will require several months, as only little "islands" of the skin are dotted over the surface close enough to ultimately grow together. In a few weeks the success of this somewhat unique and original operation can be determined. If it is not successful, then the skin of a human will be used. Miss Seifert is twenty-one years old, and boards at 2400 Griffiths avenue. She was an operator at the factory of the Nelson-Bethel Clothing Company. While she was adjusting a retractor belt, her hair caught in the shafting. She was dragged across the machine, and her entire scalp and part of her cheek were torn completely off. At first her life was despaired of, but her injury responded promptly to treatment and her recovery is now confidently expected.

Sunday a piece of skin taken from Miss Seifert's heel was grafted to her forehead, but to cover her entire head with a substitute for a scalp was a problem which the attending surgeon is now endeavoring to solve by using sheep skin. The animal was purchased from a Jefferson-county farmer, and is in fine condition. The brown sheep was selected because that was the color of the wig she will hereafter be forced to wear.

Adjourned to Tuesday.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—The official statement of the Friday morning session of the peace conference is as follows:

"In the sitting of August 18, the conference has continued the discussion of article 11 and the discussion of the article will be resumed at 3 o'clock."

The following is the official bulletin of the afternoon session:

"Not being able to arrive at an agreement on article 11, the conference passed to the discussion of the last article, which has been settled unanimously. The next sitting will take place on Tuesday, August 22, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

Slayer Dies of Wound.

Baxley, Ga., Special.—A. J. Chestnut who a few days ago, shot and killed Marshal Mike Aspinwall, and, being pursued by the sheriff and a large number of citizens, was wounded, died Wednesday evening. Will Smith, a carpenter, of Waycross, engaged here at work on the school building, shot Chestnut with a rifle and since become insane and is now in the asylum.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Chairman's Shouts of the Panama Canal Commission is back from the Isthmus and states that provision for the housing and supplying of the workmen must precede the actual digging of the waterway.

Awards to the amount of about \$632,000 have been made in the case of various claims against Venezuela.

The train known as the "Fast Flying Virginian" ran from Morristown nearly to Philadelphia with the engineer dead at the throttle.

Miss Gladys Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, was severely injured in a runaway accident at Sayville, L. I.

PLUNGED TO DEATH

Loaded Excursion Train Goes Into Open Draw Bridge

CARELESSNESS OF THE ENGINEER

Excursion Train Ran Into an Open Draw Bridge, the Engine and Two Cars Loaded With Negroes Going Into Deep Water.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Owing to the inability of Engineer D. L. Reig to control his air breaks, an excursion train from Kingston, N. C., bound to this city, plunged through an open draw in a bridge over the western branch of the Elizabeth river at Bruce station, eight miles from Norfolk, Thursday afternoon, and a half hundred persons, mostly negroes, were drowned. Up to a late hour Thursday night only seven bodies had been recovered from the wreckage. The list of injured, so far as can be ascertained, numbers nearly one hundred, though most of these are slightly hurt. A large number of physicians from this and nearby cities have gone to the scene.

Only Two White Victims.

Among the victims, the only white ones were Edward Joffe, manager of the excursion, and Edward Forbes, who assisted him, both of Greenville, N. C.

The Merritt wrecking organization dispatched an expedition to the scene for the purpose of raising the sunken cars, which lie in about 35 feet of water. Until the cars are raised, no accurate estimate of the number of dead can be given.

The train was composed of an engine and six passenger cars. The engine and two cars went through the draw, leaving the four rear cars on the track. One car was completely submerged and the other partly submerged. Nothing is visible of the locomotive, not even the smoke stack. It is believed every occupant of the first car perished. The dead can be gotten out only by diving under the car.

Struggle Terrible to See.

The scene following the wreck was one of indescribable horror, with the shrieking of men, women and children, who were drowning, struggling out of the partly submerged coach and floating in the river.

The passengers who were uninjured immediately started to rescue those imprisoned in the cars. Norfolk and Portsmouth were communicated with and the physicians were sent out on a wrecking train. Many people in the neighborhood went to the scene of the wreck and helped in the rescue. The injured were taken to the track embankment and were attended there by the physicians.

Collins Ferguson, the colored bridge tender of the Atlantic Coast Line, was knocked from the bridge by the impact and killed. Engineer Reig and Fireman Alfred Cooper, colored, escaped by jumping.

Trains before and Behind.

The wrecked train left Kingston, N. C., at 7 o'clock Thursday morning with 165 colored excursionists for Norfolk. It was due to arrive at Norfolk at 1 o'clock the same day. Following this train was another excursion over the same road bringing 300 excursionists from Rocky Mount, N. C. Preceding the wrecked train was still another excursion train carrying some 300 merchants and others from Augusta, Ga., Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville, Fla., bound to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for the purchase of fall goods.

The first train arrived at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning without accident and the Augusta, Jacksonville and Charleston merchants all left for the North Thursday night by water. The Rocky Mount excursionists and the survivors of the wreck were brought here over the Norfolk & Western.

Engineer Couldn't Explain.

The Atlantic Coast Line officials are at a loss to know why Engineer Reig failed to stop his train before coming to the draw, as required by the rules of the road. An investigation of the cause of the wreck will be made at once, and the responsibility placed where it belongs.

Reigs, himself, could make no explanation. He was brought to Norfolk. He was taken from the barge on the shoulders of three men. He entered the hospital ambulance on his knees, crawled to a pillow in the front and buried his head in it. He could only tell that his name was S. B. Reigs and that his home was in East Radford, Va. He could not give the cause of the disaster, and the ambulance was hurried at once to the hospital.

By Wire and Cable.

Capt. Raser, of the steamship Moltke, reports unusual activity on the part of the Gulf Stream in the path of steamers.

Chicago advices indicate that the sugar rate war between Eastern railroads and the Gulf lines has been terminated.

A negro entered the home of an Episcopal clergyman in New York and struck down the minister and his wife. He was himself killed by a policeman in trying to escape.

The Japanese papers are divided in their views as to the outcome of the peace negotiations.

FALLING BIRTH RATE

State of Affairs That Presents Some Interesting Phases

ONLY ALIEN AND NEGRO NORMAL

Country Now Largely Dependent Upon the Foreign-Born Woman For Its Increase of Population Except in the South, Where Progressive Decrease in Rate Since 1860 Has Been Much Less Marked.

Washington, Special.—That there has been a persistent decline of the birth rate in the United States since 1860 is the conclusion reached in a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau. The bulletin is by Prof. Walter P. Wilcox, of Cornell University, and it is explained that "although the analysis made offers many suggestions as to probable tendencies in the birth rate of the United States, it is, primarily, not a study in birth rates, but indicates a study in the proportion of children to the total population or to the number of women of child-bearing age."

"The result of the study shows that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the children under 10 years of age constituted one-third and at the end less than one-fourth of the total population. The decrease in this proportion began as early as the decade of 1810 to 1820, and continued uninterruptedly, though at varying rates, in each successive decade. Between 1850 and 1860 the proportion of children to women between 15 and 49 years, the child-bearing age, increased, but since 1860 it has constantly decreased. It is stated that the decrease has been very unequal, but that if the computation is made upon the basis of 20-year periods it has been regular. In 1860 the number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 women 15 to 49 years of age was 634; in 1900, it was only 474. The proportion of children to potential mothers in 1900 was only three-fourths as large as in 1860. No attempt is made by the author of the bulletin to determine the probable causes of this decline. An extended argument by Gen. Francis A. Walker is given, suggesting that it is largely due to the influx of foreigners and the resultant shock to the population instinct of the natives.

In the general decrease between 1860 and 1900 not a single State of the North Atlantic division took part. In seven other States, also, there was no decrease. In only six States, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, did the proportion decrease in each of the five decades; and in only Delaware, District of Columbia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon and Colorado did it follow the tendency for the country as a whole, that is, increase from 1850 to 1860, and decrease in the four succeeding decades. In 1900, for the United States as a whole, the proportion of children was only two-thirds as great in cities as in the country districts. In the North Atlantic division, however, it was almost as great in the cities as in the country. In the Southern division it is hardly more than half as large in the cities as in the country; while in the far West the difference is intermediate in amount. This, it is explained, is probably due, in large measure, to the fact that the immigrant population who have been swarming into the Northern cities of recent years, especially into the cities of the North Atlantic States, have been multiplying by numerous births with much rapidity, while the corresponding laboring class which has immigrated to Southern cities from the surrounding country districts has not been thus increasing.

A comparison is made between the proportion of children born of native mothers to 1,000 native women of child-bearing age and the proportion of children born of foreign-born mothers to 1,000 foreign-born women of child-bearing age. In 1900 the former proportion was 462, the latter 710, the difference indicating the greater fecundity of foreign-born women. The bulletin continues:

"The comparison also indicates that the total decrease in fecundity of white women between 1850 and 1900 was the result of a decrease for native white women, partly offset by an increase for foreign-born white women."

"In the Atlantic divisions, however, there was a slight increase in the proportion of children born to native white mothers, and in the South central division the decrease for the whole country, therefore, was the result very largely of the great decrease in the North central and Western divisions."

Was Offered to Mr. Cleveland.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—In connection with the selection of Harry St. George Tucker for the presidency of the Jamestown Exposition, which was announced recently, it has developed that the presidency was offered to former President Cleveland several months ago and that he considered the offer for some time before finally making up his mind that it would be out of the question for him to accept. Mr. Cleveland will probably be chairman of the advisory board of one hundred distinguished Americans who will be asked to serve the exposition.

THE "DODGING PERIOD"

of a woman's life, is the name often given to the "change of life." Your menses come at longer intervals, and grow scantier until they stop. Some women stop suddenly. The entire change lasts three or four years, and is the cause of much pain and discomfort, which can, however, be cured, by taking

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Refuge in Distress.

It quickly relieves the pain, nervousness, irritability, miserableness, forgetfulness, fainting, dizziness, hot and cold flashes, weakness, tired feeling, etc. Cardui will bring you safely through this "dodging period," and build up your strength for the rest of your life. Try it. At all druggists, in \$1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER

Put aside all timidity and write us freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice by plain, sealed envelope, how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"EVERYTHING BUT DEATH"

I suffered," writes Virginia Robson, of Easton, Md., "until I took Cardui, which cured me so quickly it surprised my doctor, who didn't know I was taking it. I wish I had known of Cardui earlier in life."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The Nile dam at Assouan has saved Egypt's cotton crop.

Norway still favors a monarchy, says the President of the Storting.

A Michigan court has decided that a husband is the heir-at-law of his wife.

Within a few years the Steel Corporation will need 20,000,000 tons of ore a year.

Since the first of the year this country has imported \$2,000,000 worth of automobiles.

A Kentucky woman, only thirty-three years old, has just acquired her ninth husband.

Horace C. Silsbury, inventor of the steam fire engine, is dead at his home in Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's extravagance is well known, and her house in Paris shows it in every way.

The telephone and rural free delivery of mail have increased Georgia farm lands from \$10 to \$100 an acre.

The Yaqui Indians, of Sonora, Mexico, using of the long, disastrous war against the Government, are now asking peace.

The New York Central Railroad has obtained the State's co-operation in its plans to abolish all grade crossings within fifty miles of New York City.

Of the wounded Russian soldiers treated at Harbin, 1200 were found to have mutilated themselves by cutting off the first fingers of the right hand.

Twenty-six school teachers at Chicago attached a tourist car in which they had traveled to Portland, Ore., claiming they had not been fed as well as agreed upon.

The annual report of Postmaster George H. Hubbard shows a revenue for the fiscal year ended July 1. The cost of clerk and carrier hire was \$1,026,073, and of the rural free delivery service, \$972,581.

President Not to Visit Tennessee City.

R. Price president of the chamber of commerce, through which body an invitation was extended to President Roosevelt to visit Knoxville on his Southern tour, is in receipt of a letter stating that the President's Southern trip has been planned with a view to visiting the principal cities of only those States not included in previous tours. The President will have no time to visit Tennessee cities.

Georgia Legislature Adjourns.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Georgia's Legislature adjourned at 3:45 o'clock Friday night, closing its session, constitutionally limited to 50 days. Until almost the last moment the fight lasting for several days between the two branches of the Legislature continued over a bill fixing the general State liquor license, the Senate contending for \$300 and the House for \$500. The former figure was agreed upon. Other features of the sessions have been the creation of eight new counties, making the total 115, also the disbanding of the five negro companies in the State military organization.

Georgia Tech Presidnet Dead.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—A special from Danville, N. Y., announces the death at a sanitarium there early Thursday of Captain Lyman Hall, president of the Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta. Captain Hall was 45 years of age, graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1881, but resigned his commission in the army on account of an injury received while in the military school. He has been connected with the School of Technology since 1888, when he accepted the chair of mathematics. His death was due to nervous prostration brought on by overwork.

AN INSURANCE VIEW.

Howell—Don't you wish you could live your life over again?

Powell—Well, I should say not! I've got a twenty-year endowment policy maturing next month.—Judge.

FEMINE SUBSTITUTE.

Myer—I wonder why young De Bullyon does not marry? He has all kinds of money.

Gyer—Oh, I suppose he thinks a wife isn't necessary. Money talks, you know.—Chicago Daily News.

Richmond carpenters are ordered to strike for an eight hour day without reduction of wages